







Selected Results of the AFP Baseline Survey



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SURVEY DESIGN AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

600 individuals were interviewed in 60 villages.

Of the villages there were **75% villages in rural areas**, and 25% in urban areas.

Respondents were 48% male and 52% female.

Target Provinces:

Champasak, Salavan, Savannaketh.

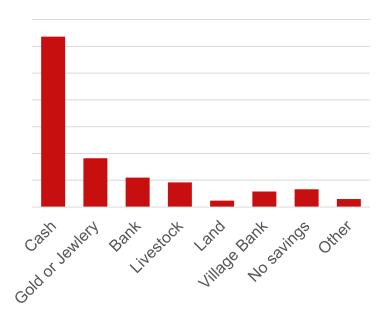




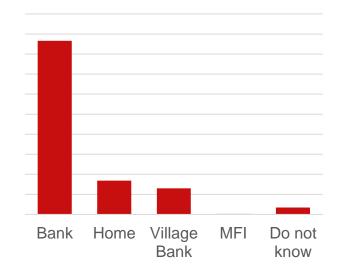


SAVING

Most people save cash...



But are aware that a bank is the safest place to deposit money







SAVING

People mostly save for emergencies and to a lower extent for long term investments

84%

43%

Save... for emergencies

...for education

22%

23%

...for larger purchases

17%

...for retirement

...to smoothen their income streams





CREDIT TAKING

Most borrow from a bank or from friends & family:

223 individuals (38%) have taken or are taking loans. 68% of credit takers use or used a bank, 19% borrow from friends & family.



Most credits are for productive reasons or for emergencies:

50% either borrowed for business investments or material to support income earning, 39% for medical or other emergencies.







CREDIT TAKING

	Proportion of people who would never take credit for this reason
To have fun and relax	95%
Consumption goods	90%
Onlend to family	86%
Goods that make life easier	85%
Special social commitments	83%
Other emergencies	77%
Housing	75%
Business materials	71%
Education	66%
Expand business	53%
Medical emergency	34%
Credit is bad	20%





FINANCIAL RECORD KEEPING

21% record income and expenditure for their household or business in **written**...

...of these, 54% answered that they mainly remember when being asked how they actually keep record.

No significant differences for people who actually own a business or state that a business is their main income.

Only 32% of business owners take records.







NUMERACY AND CALCULATION SKILLS

63% were unable to calculate 2% from 1.000.000 KIP.

41% were unable to sum up 12 consecutive payments of 30.000 LAK (12 x 30.000).



55% couldnt identify one of three pictures which displayed bank notes to the amount of 89.000 LAK.

Results positively correlate to the level of education.





GENDER ASPECTS

Women are disadvantaged mainly due to poor education:

- 29% of female respondents didnt receive any form of formal education compared to 16% of men.
- Education gap evident in all age groups (18 years of age upwards).



- Women scored lower on questions on numeracy.
- Women were less aware of formal financial institution.





CONCLUSIONS

- General awareness is not the main problem in most cases: People understand the importance of financial planning, and dangers of debt for example.
- Long term savings should be promoted by awareness raising AND offering suitable products
- Major weaknesses in basic numeracy. Financial literacy should include elements of financial calculation and/ or instruments to help individuals deal with such problems.
- Basic risk management for farmers is highly relevant.
- Access is a problem. Financial literacy and access to finance have to go hand in hand.
- Measures to improve financial literacy should aim to reach out to women in specific.







THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION







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